

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Jeffrey Spitz, individually and on behalf of all others  
similarly situated;

Plaintiff,

-v.-

Halsted Financial Services, LLC and LVNV Funding LLC  
and John Does 1-25.

Defendant(s).

Civil Action No:

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT  
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Jeffrey Spitz ("Plaintiff") by and through his attorneys, Stein Saks PLLC as and for his Complaint against Defendant Halsted Financial Services, LLC ("Defendant Halsted" ) and Defendant LVNV Funding LLC ("Defendant LVNV") individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff's counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff's personal knowledge.

**INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (the "FDCPA") in 1977 in response to the "abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors." 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that "abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to

material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” *Id.* Congress concluded that “existing laws...[we]re inadequate to protect consumers,” and that ““the effective collection of debts’ does not require ‘misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices.’” 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to “insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged.” *Id.* § 1692(e). “After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate.” *Id.* § 1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.* § 1692k.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et. seq. and 28 U.S.C. § 2201. The Court has pendent jurisdiction over the State law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where the Plaintiff resides as well as where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred.

### **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of New York consumers under §1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (“FDCPA”), and

6. Plaintiff is seeking damages and declaratory relief.

### **PARTIES**

7. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of New York, County of Kings, with an address of 1937 60<sup>th</sup> Street, Brooklyn, NY 11204.

8. Defendant Halsted, is a "debt collector" as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and used in the FDCPA and may be served with process upon the Corporation Service Company, its registered agent for service of process, at 80 State Street, Albany, New York 12207-2543.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant Halsted., is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

10. Defendant LVNV Funding LLC is a "debt collector" as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and used in the FDCPA and may be served with process upon the Corporation Service Company, its registered agent for service of process, at 80 State Street, Albany, New York 12207-2543.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendant LVNV Funding LLC is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

12. John Does 1-25, are fictitious names of individuals and businesses alleged for the purpose of substituting names of Defendants whose identities will be disclosed in discovery and should be made parties to this action.

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

13. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the following case, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ.

P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3).

14. The Class consists of:

- a. all individuals with addresses in the State of New York;
- b. to whom Defendant sent a collection letter attempting to collect a consumer debt;
- c. that uses a misleading and deceptive term of “compromise” regarding payment options;
- d. which letter was sent on or after a date one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and on or before a date twenty-one (21) days after the filing of this action.

15. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendants and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collect and/or have purchased debts.

16. Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are the Defendants and all officer, members, partners, managers, directors and employees of the Defendants and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action, and all members of their immediate families.

17. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e.

18. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff

nor his attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

19. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:

- a. **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
- b. **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A violate 15 USC §1692e.
- c. **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiffs and all members of the Plaintiff Class have claims arising out of the Defendants' common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
- d. **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff have no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.
- e. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair

and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender.

20. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

21. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

22. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

23. Some time prior to September 10, 2019, an obligation was allegedly incurred to Citibank, N.A. by the Plaintiff.

24. The Citibank, N.A. obligation arose out of transactions in which money, property, insurance or services which are the subject of the transactions were primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

25. The alleged Citibank, N.A. obligation is a “debt” as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(5).

26. Citibank, N.A. is a “creditor” as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(4).

27. Defendant Halsted, a debt collector, was contracted by Defendant LVNV Funding LLC, the current owner of the debt and also a debt collector, to collect the alleged debt which originated with Citibank, N.A.

28. Defendants collect and attempt to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Services, telephone and internet.

*Violation I – September 10, 2019 Collection Letter*

29. On or about September 10, 2019, Defendant Halsted sent Plaintiff a collection letter (the “Letter”) regarding the alleged debt currently owed to Defendant Citibank, N.A. **See Exhibit A.**

30. The top of the letter refers to a “Charge-off Balance of \$12, 410.70 and refers to a Compromise Balance of \$7,278.48.

31. The letter further states: “1) We are offering a compromise of \$7,278.48 to resolve this debt. That’s a savings of \$4,852.32! 2) If you cannot take advantage of the above offer, we can offer you a compromise of \$9,704.64 in three payments of \$3,234.88, \$3,234.88 and \$3,234.88 over three consecutive months. That’s a savings of \$2,426.16!

32. The term “compromise” is misleading and deceptive and Plaintiff is unable to ascertain what is being offered.

33. If Defendant is offering a settlement to Plaintiff, they should say that clearly in the letter and not use unfamiliar, misleading terminology.

34. The term “Compromise Balance” has no meaning and the consumer is left uncertain

how to respond to the letter.

35. Plaintiff sustained an informational injury as he was unable to ascertain the terms contained in the Letter.

36. As a result of Defendant's deceptive, misleading and unfair debt collection practices, Plaintiff has been damaged.

**COUNT I**  
**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT**  
**15 U.S.C. § 1692e *et seq.***

37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully state herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

38. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

39. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

40. Defendant violated said section

- a. by omitting material information creating a false and misleading representation of the status of the debt in violation of §1692e(10); and
- b. by falsely representing the character, amount or legal status of the debt in violation of §1692e(2)(A);

41. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692e *et seq.* of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

42. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Jeffrey Spitz, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment from Defendant Halsted and Defendant LVNV, as follows:

1. Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative, and Raphael Deutsch, Esq. as Class Counsel;
2. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
3. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
4. Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
5. Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
6. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DATED, this 27<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019

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/s/Raphael Deutsch  
Raphael Deutsch, Esq.  
**Stein Saks, PLLC**  
*Attorneys for Plaintiff*  
285 Passaic Street  
Hackensack, NJ 07601  
(P): (201) 282-6500 ext. 107  
(F): (201) 282-6501  
(E) rdeutsch@steinsakslegal.com

*Attorneys For Plaintiff*